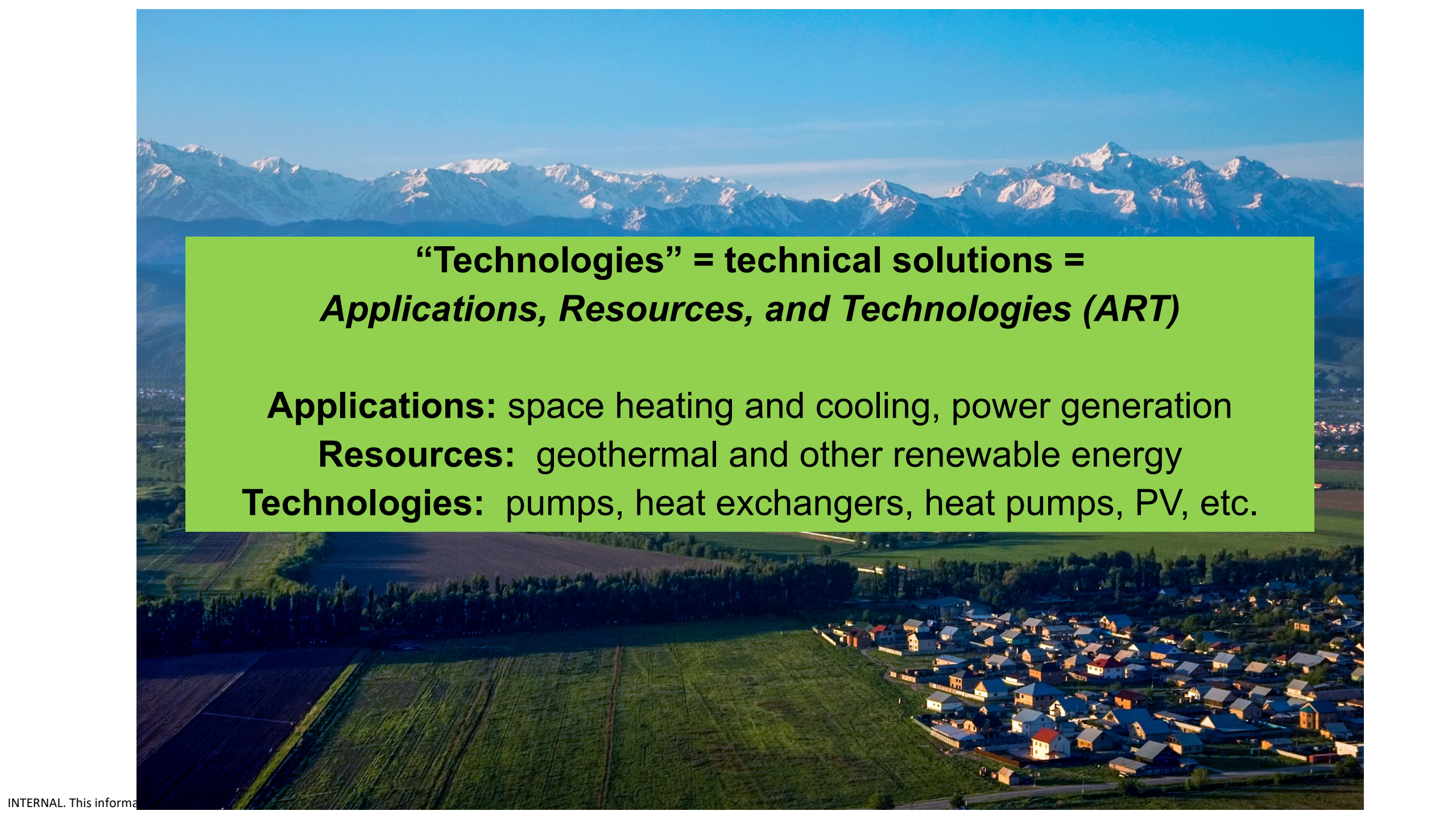
An aerial photograph of a town nestled in a valley, with rolling green hills and a range of snow-capped mountains in the background under a clear blue sky. The town features numerous houses with light-colored roofs and walls, surrounded by green fields and trees.

Clean Heating Technologies

Green Transformation of District Heating and Cooling

Asia Clean Energy forum June 2023

Dan Millison, P.E., P.G.
Sustainable Energy Technology Expert (consultant)
SDCC Energy Sector Group, Asian Development Bank



“Technologies” = technical solutions =
Applications, Resources, and Technologies (ART)

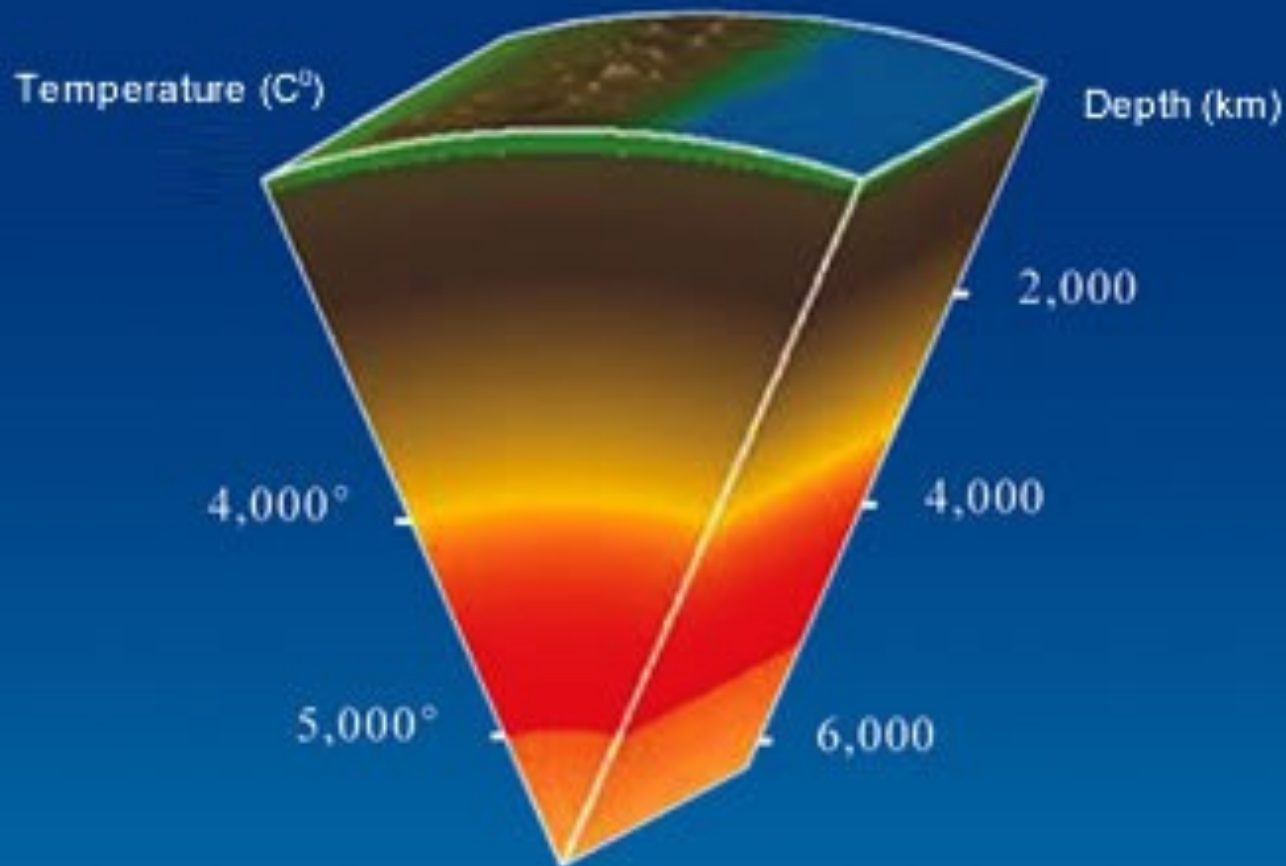
Applications: space heating and cooling, power generation

Resources: geothermal and other renewable energy

Technologies: pumps, heat exchangers, heat pumps, PV, etc.

GEOHERMAL ENERGY IS EVERYWHERE!

The temperature inside the Earth

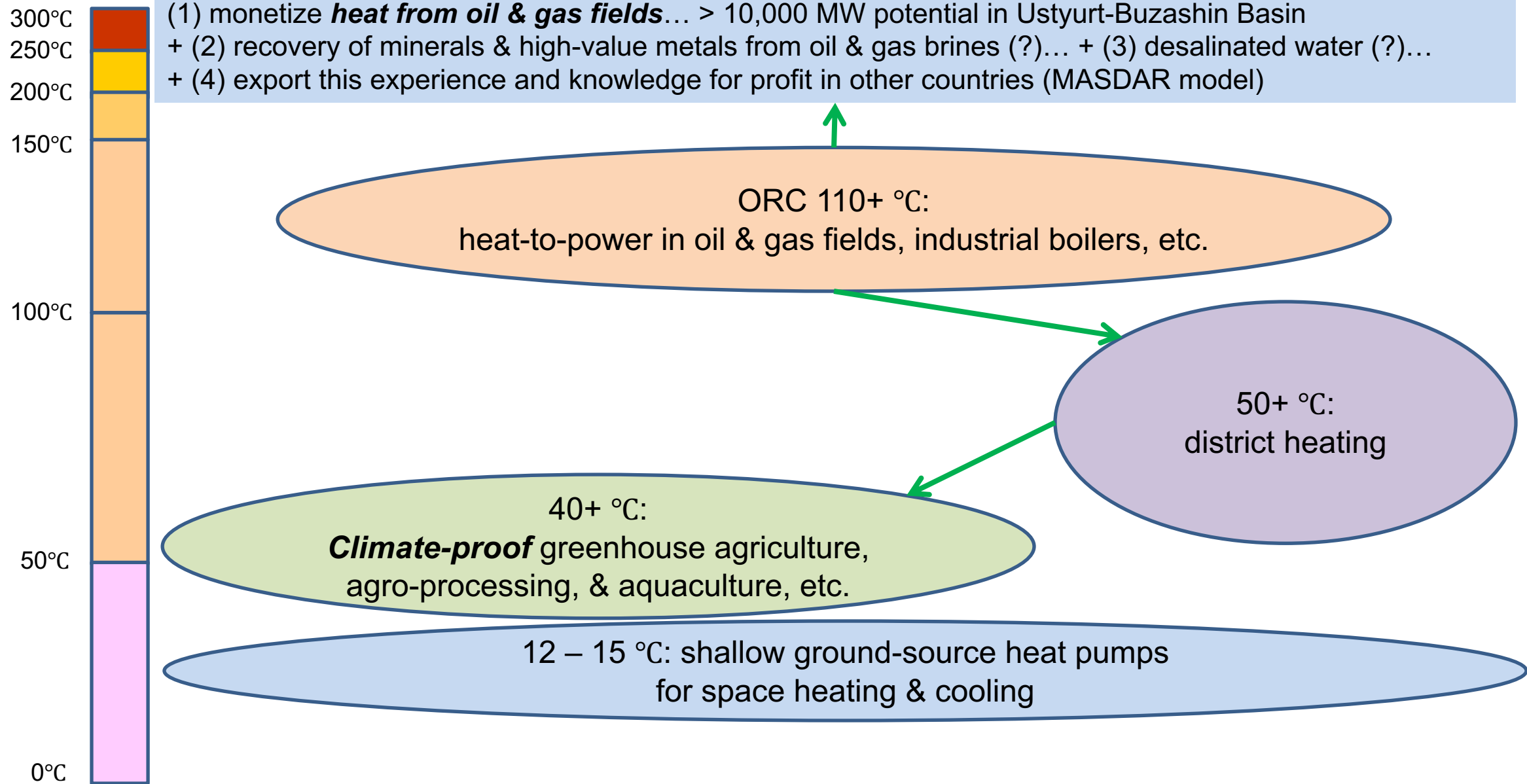


In order of increasing abundance:

- > 200 °C for steam turbine power plants
- > 110 °C for binary / organic Rankine cycle (ORC*) heat-to-power plants
- > 50 °C for direct use in district heating, agriculture, aquaculture, etc.
- 12 - 15 °C for shallow ground-source heat pumps

* Binary / ORC family of technologies has huge potential for other applications including ocean thermal energy conversion (OTEC)

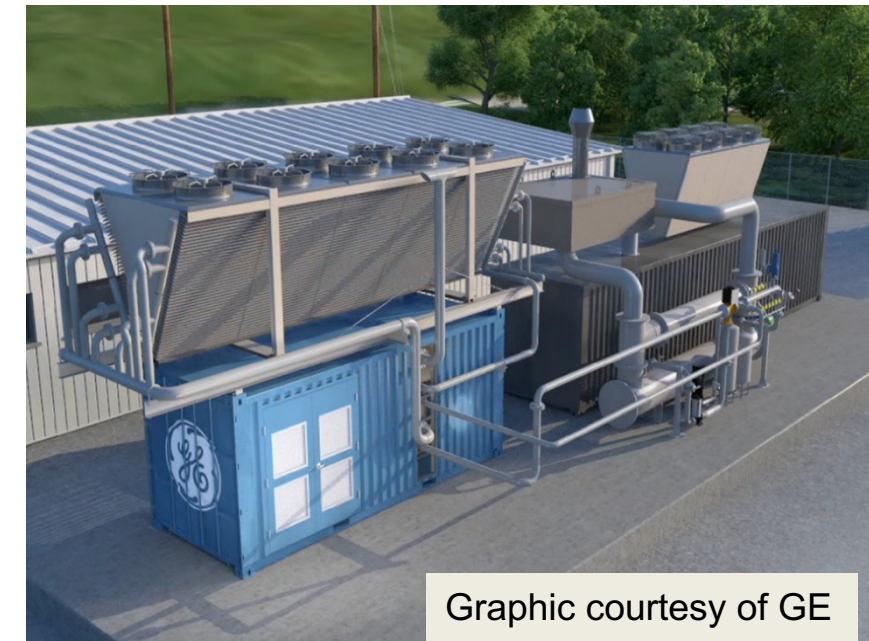
“Geothermal +\$+\$” => *cascading uses* => *multiple revenue streams*



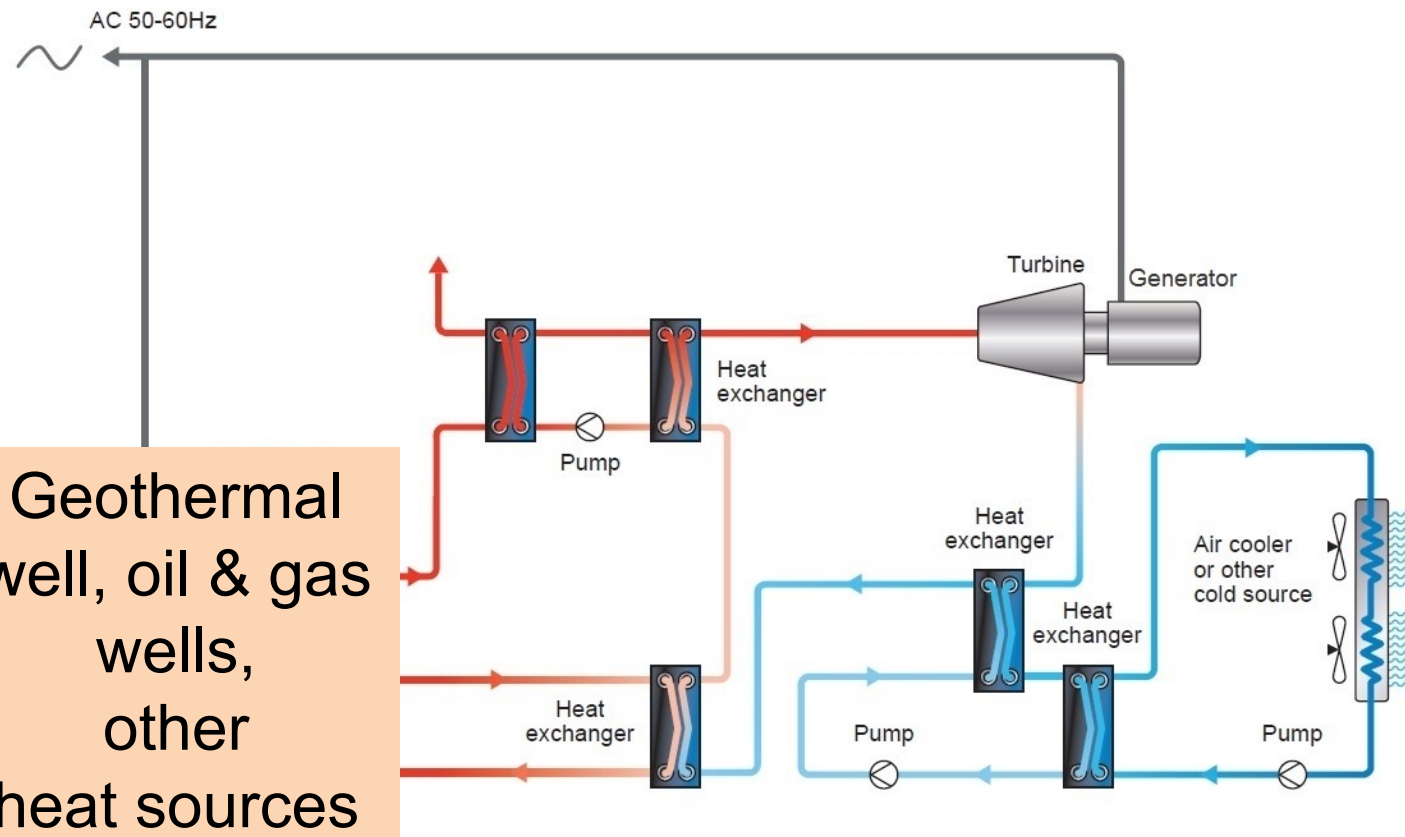
Organic Rankine Cycle (ORC) Heat to Power

Geothermal wells and other heat sources are the fuel!

- ORC closed-loop heat transfer - working fluid with boiling point lower than the boiling point of water
- ORC modular units, typically 100 kW - 150 kW per unit
- ***Undiscounted LCOE ~ \$0.05 / kWh***



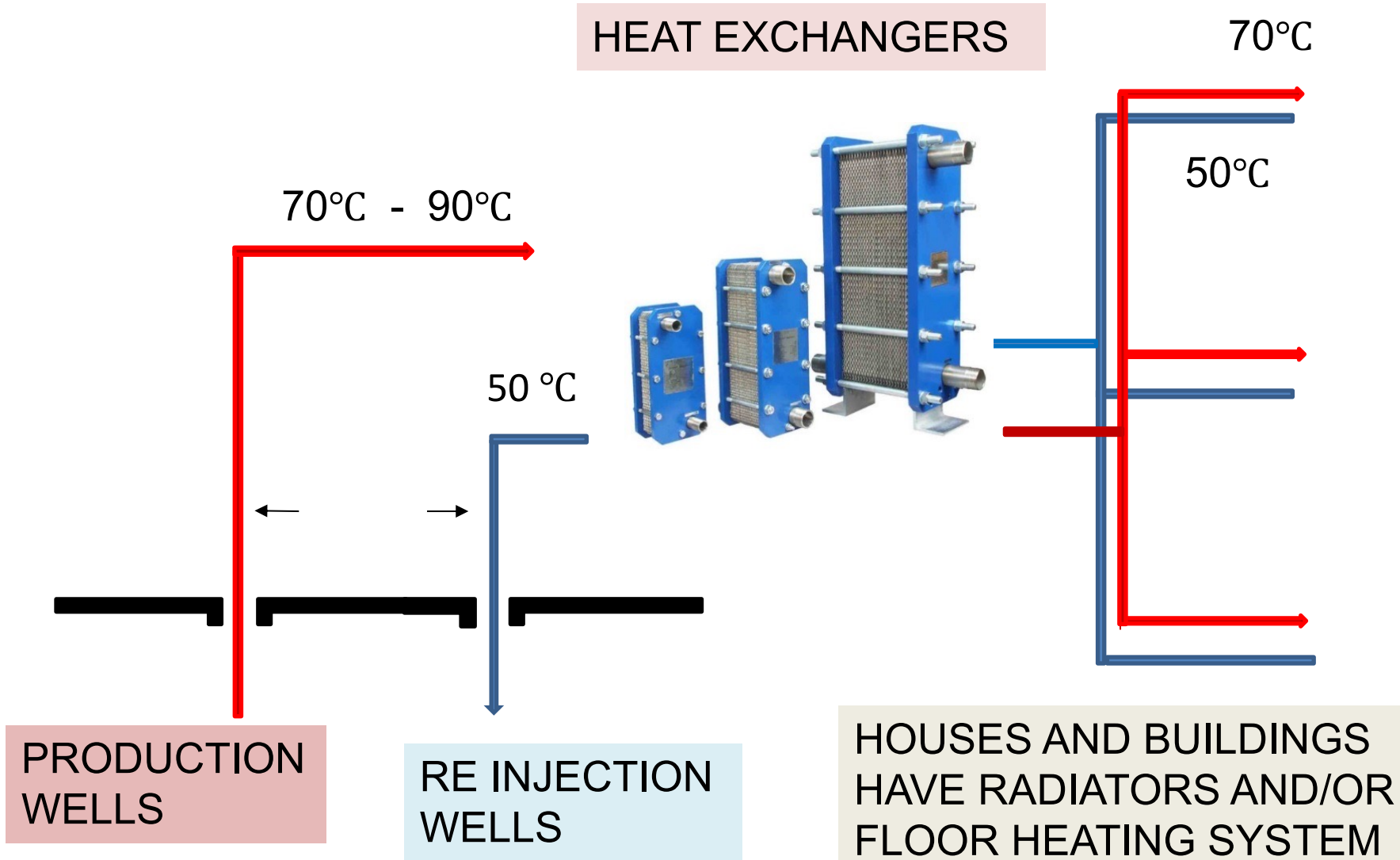
Graphic courtesy of GE



Geothermal well, oil & gas wells, other heat sources

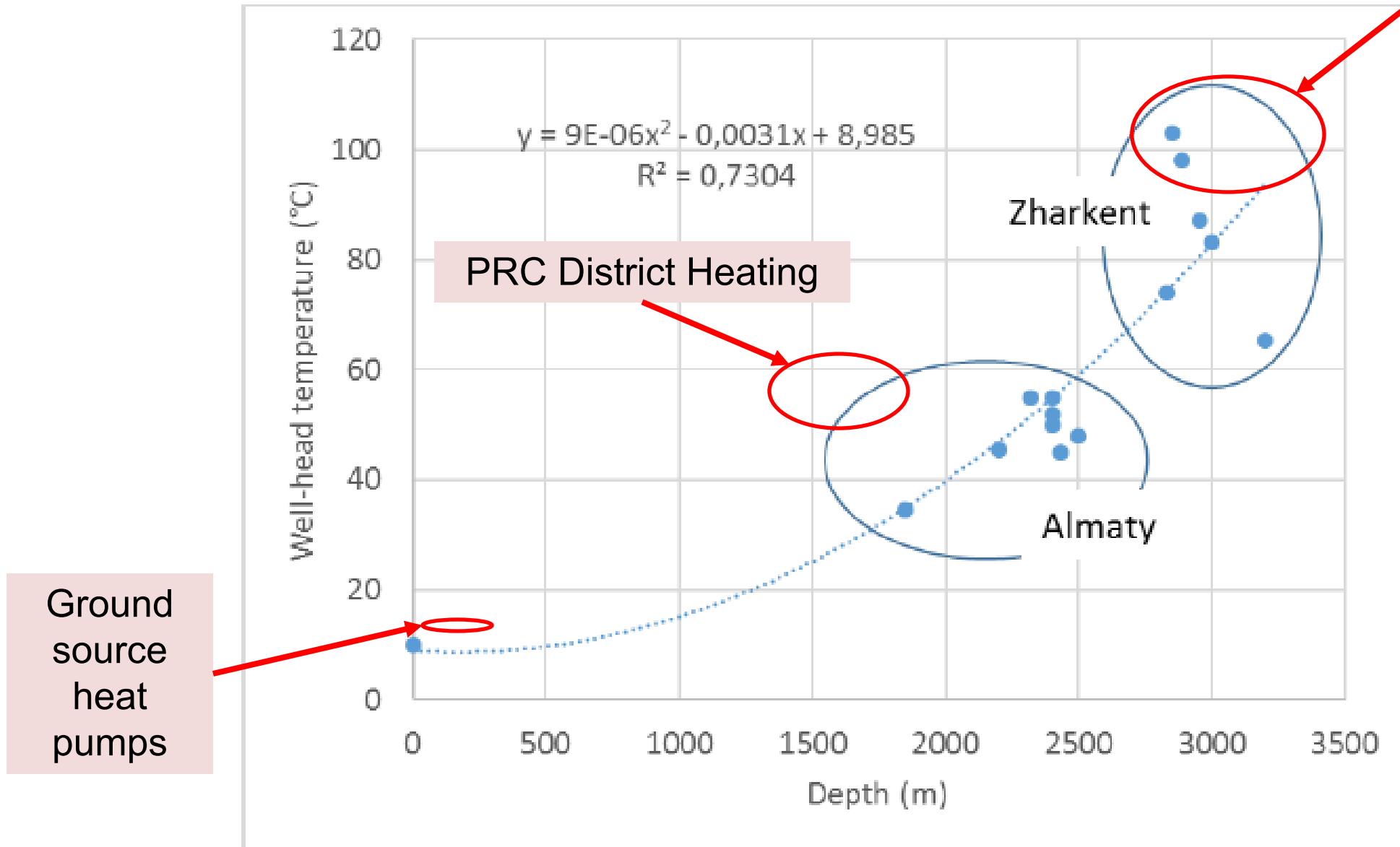
The geothermal wells are the fuel!

The technologies are pumps, heat exchangers, and heat pumps



Kazakhstan Geothermal Resource Targets

90 - 110 C for ORC generation



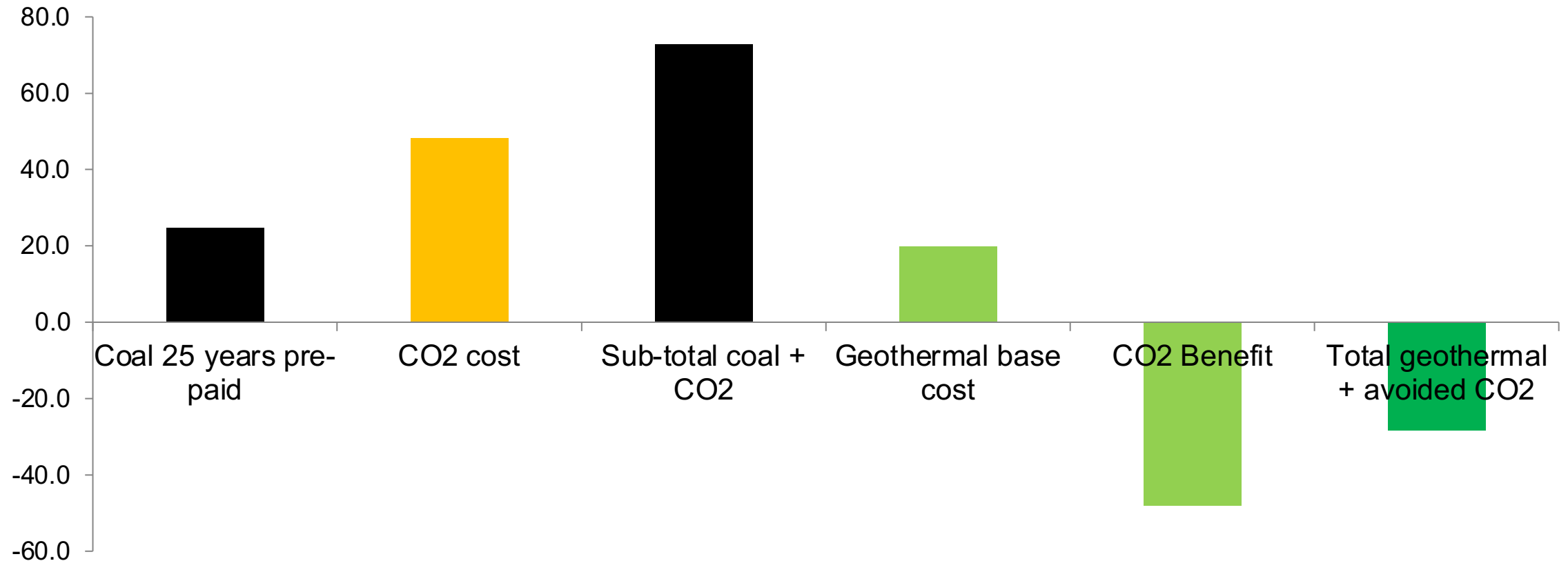
PRC Shandong Dezhou ("Texas") City Geothermal District Heating (ADB 2017)

Total cost of geothermal district heating project is less than the cost of fuel for a coal-fired project

When avoided cost of CO2 is included, total cost of geothermal is negative, i.e., geothermal pays for itself \$\$\$

Dezhou project Financial IRR = 11.2% Economic IRR = 9.2%

Simplified Lifecycle Cost (\$ million)

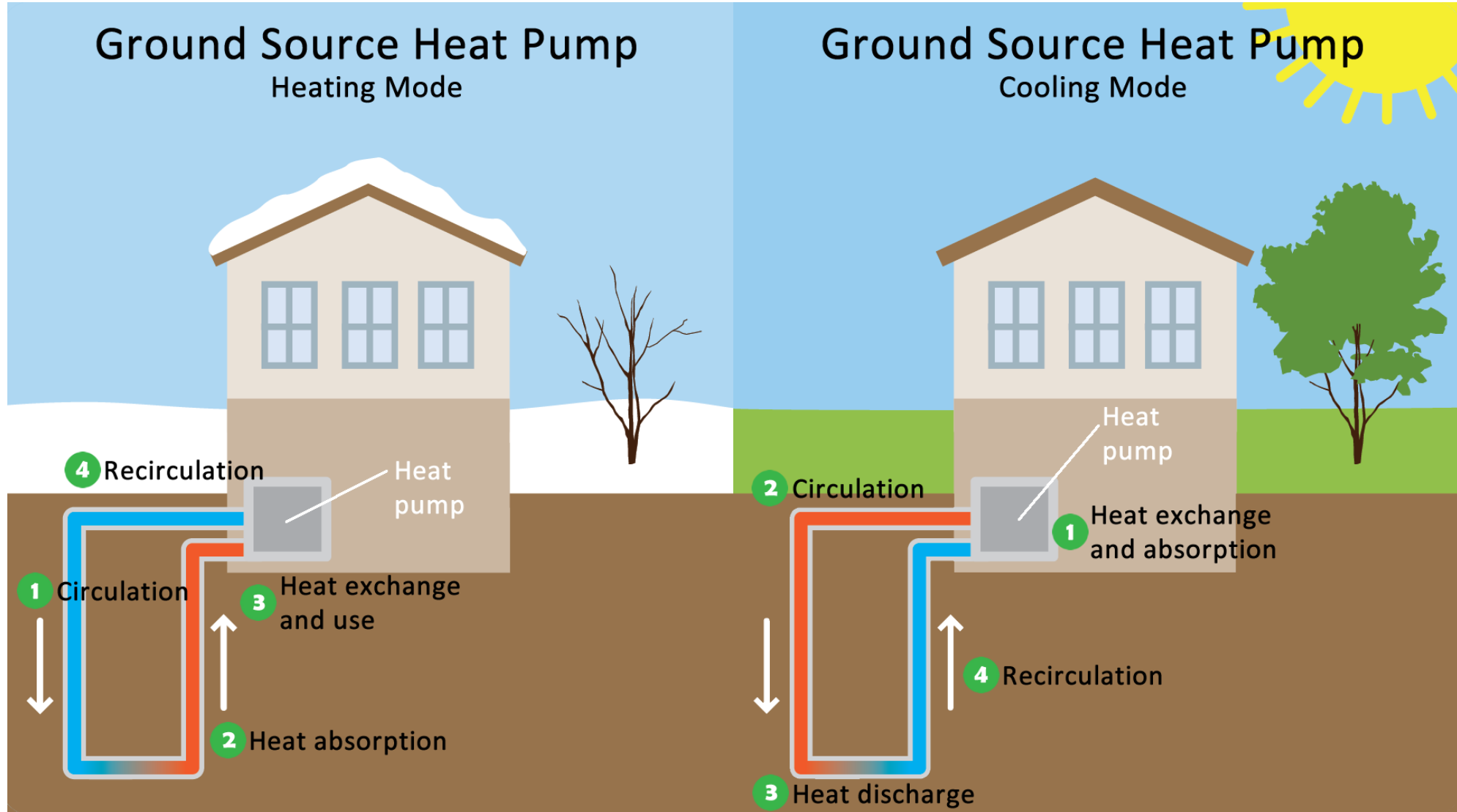


Cost of coal assumed at \$75/ton, 13,119 tons/year, pre-paid for 25 years of supply. Cost of carbon = \$50 / ton CO2.

Project covers 800,000 m2 heating area in new urban development. Geothermal cost from Shandong Luhai Petroleum Technology Co. Ltd.

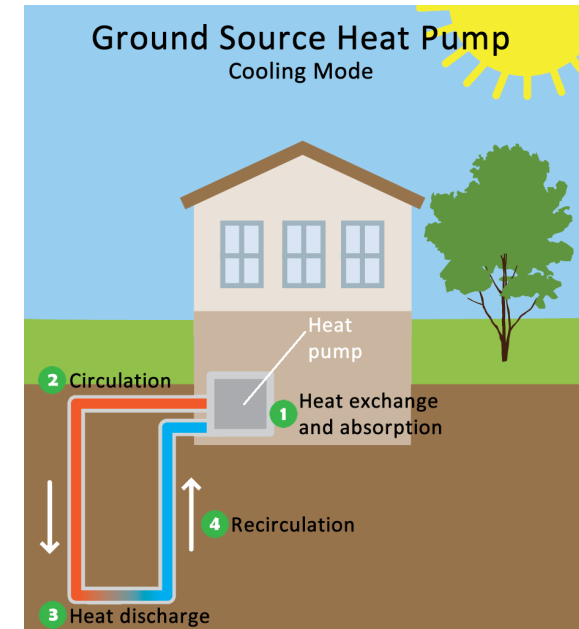
GEOTHERMAL ENERGY IS EVERYWHERE !!!

Subsurface temperature 12 °C - 15 °C is waiting to be harvested with closed-loop ground source heat pumps. Financial viability is primarily a function of depth to the thermal resource.





Add solar PV, solar thermal, wind, and energy storage for 100% zero-emissions operation

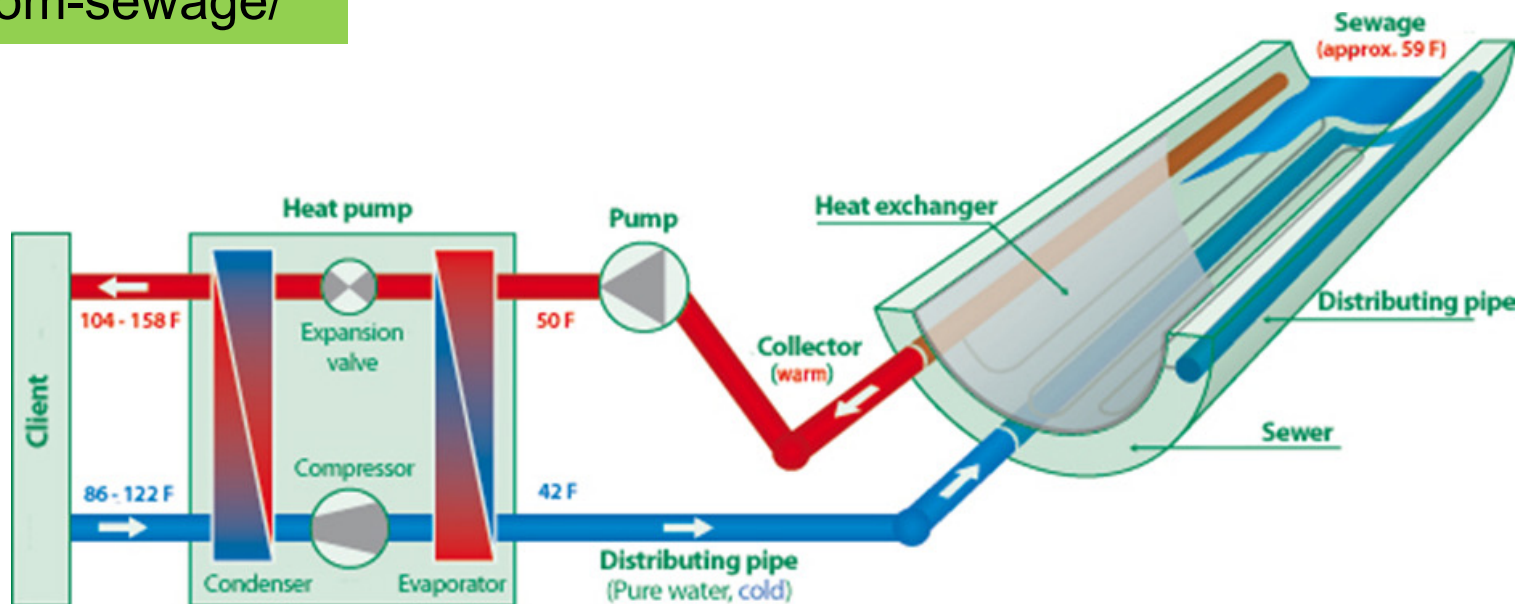
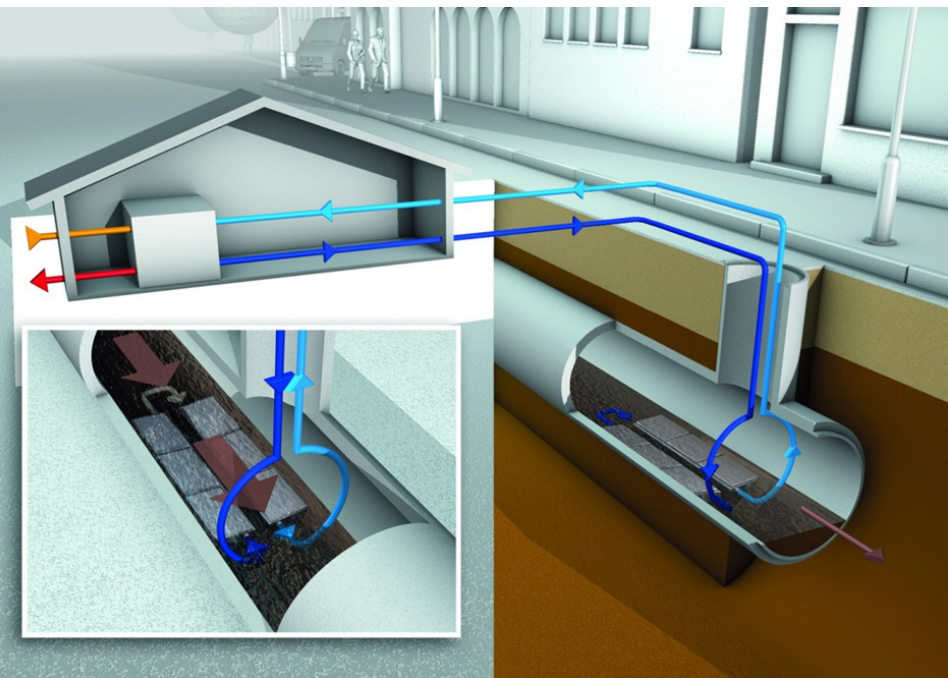


INTERNAL. This information is accessible to ADB Management and staff. It may be shared outside ADB with appropriate permission.

Heat recovery from sewage systems – heat exchangers and pumps

<https://celsiuscity.eu/clean-energy-from-sewage/>

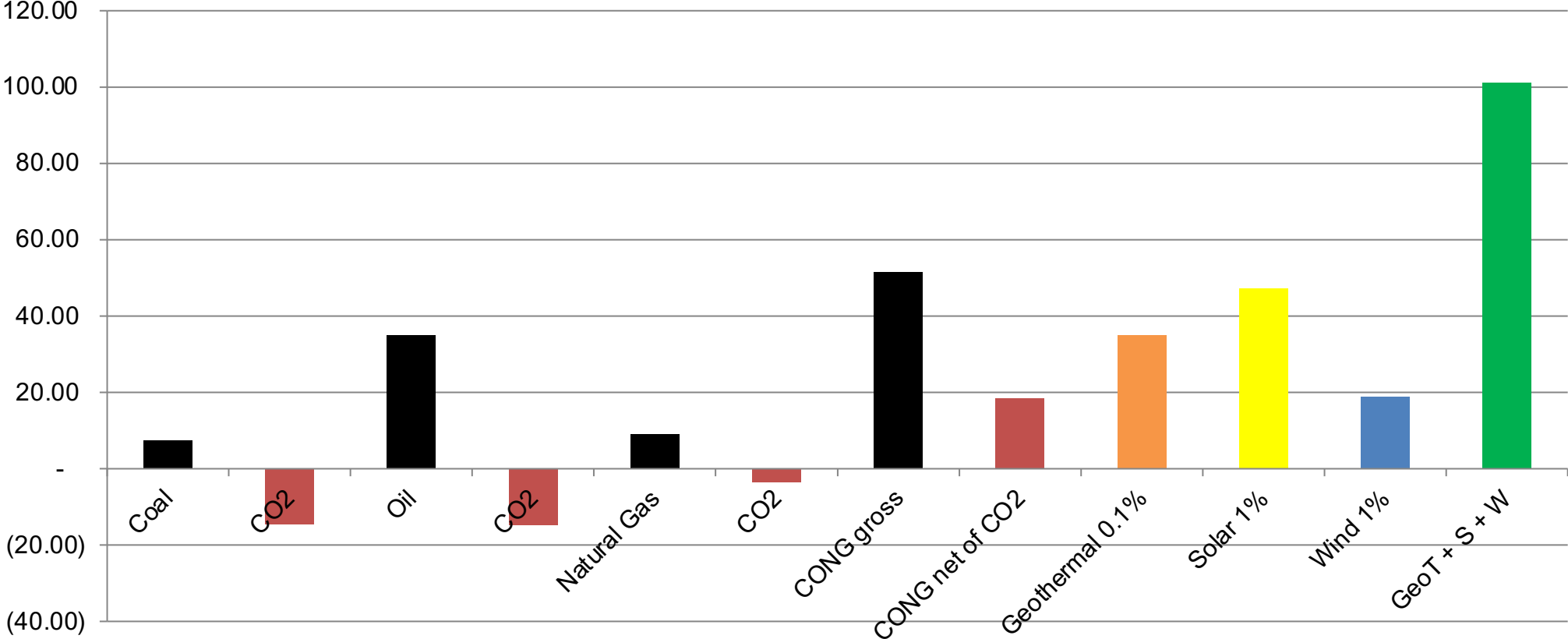
Retrofit



New build

Kazakhstan's Energy Wealth: Revenue Scenario Including Cost of Carbon

Gross Revenue (US\$ billion / year)



Geothermal 0.1% of estimated resource @ 80% capacity utilization factor @ \$50/MW-h
 Solar 1% of land area @ 25 MW / km² @ 15% capacity utilization factor @ \$50/MW-h
 Wind 1% of land area @ 5 MW / km² @ 33% capacity utilization factor @ \$50/MW-h

Coal at \$75 / ton
 Oil @ \$50 / barrel
 Natural gas @ \$300 / 1000 m³
 CO₂ @ \$50 / ton

* Source for oil and gas reserves and production: <https://www.trade.gov/energy-resource-guide-oil-and-gas-kazakhstan>

** Source for coal: IEA

***We cannot predict the future,
but we are constantly building it***

Thank you!

danmillison@gmail.com



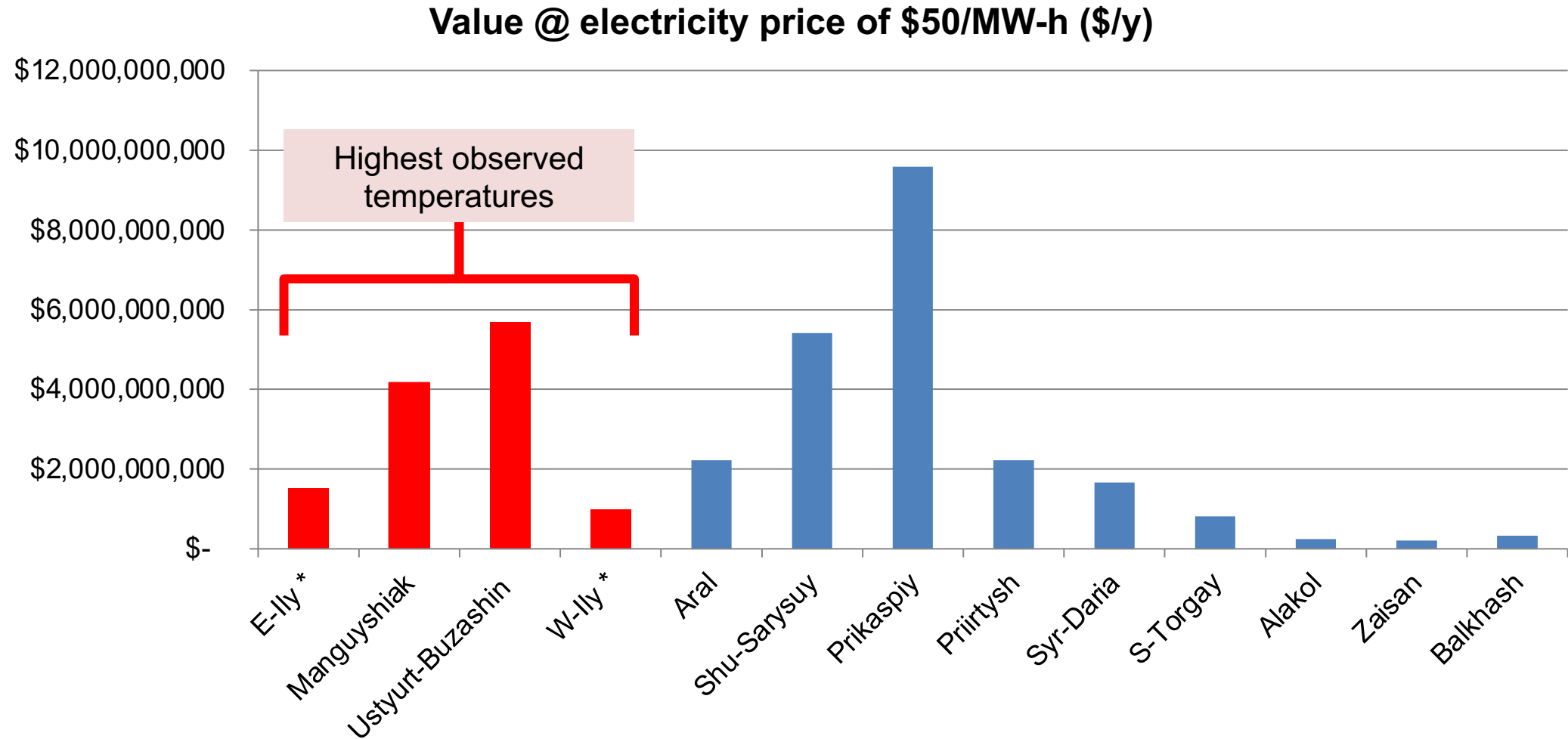
Global geothermal resources are ~ 50,000 times more than total fossil fuel resources

“Geothermal energy, potentially the largest – and presently most misunderstood – source of energy”



Al Gore “Our Choice”

Kazakhstan potential from deep-well / low enthalpy reservoirs > 60,000 KTOE /year

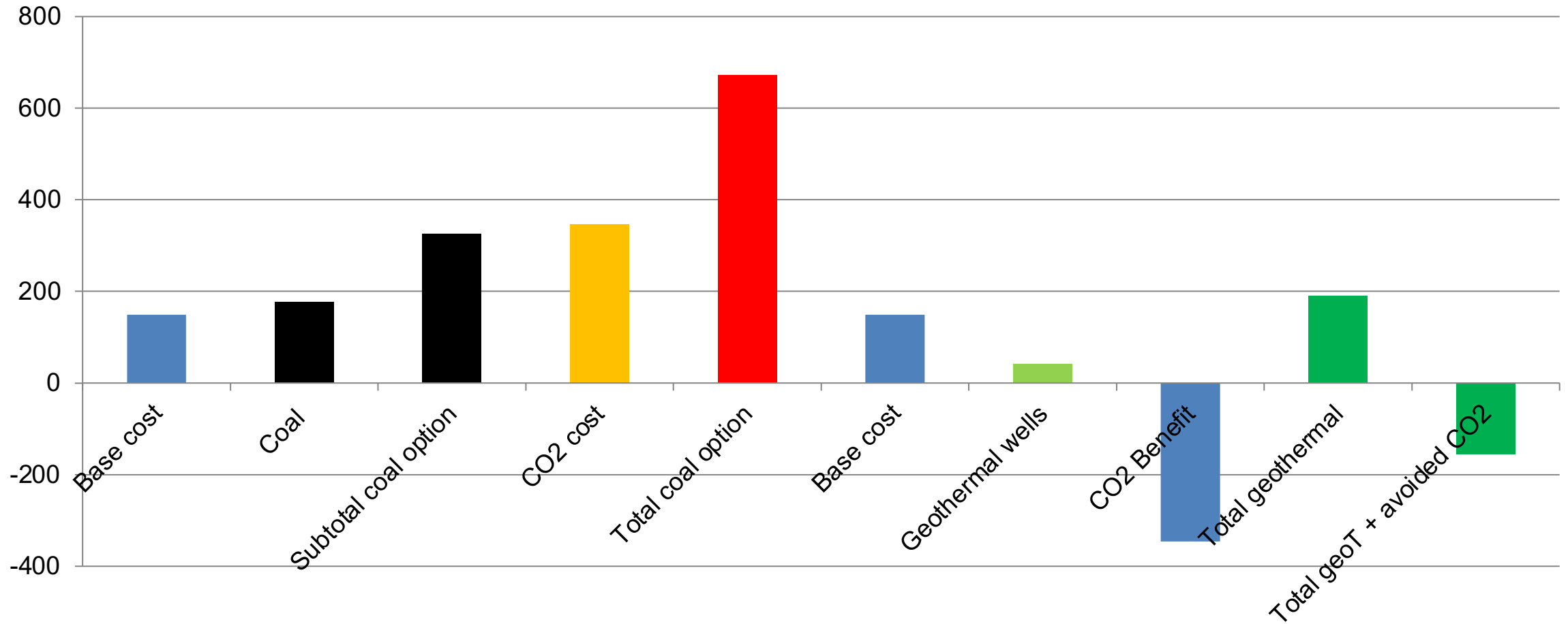


- Basins are ranked by decreasing energy density from left to right. Derived from World Bank. 2019., Table 2.
- Assumes 1% of “raw” resource is extractable, with 10% conversion efficiency using ORC generation systems.
- Ustyurt-Buzashin, Manguyshiak, W-Ily, and E-Ily are most attractive with respect to temperature data.

Geothermal District Heating: 300+ MWth System *

Geothermal option pays for itself when honest accounting is applied!

Apples to Apples Simplified Lifecycle Cost (\$ million)



* Data for Zharkent system from World Bank. 2019. Preliminary Review of Geothermal Resources in Kazakhstan. Final Report Rev. 2. World Bank Group ESMAP. Washington DC. ** Cost of coal assumed at \$75/ton, 94,400 tons/year, pre-paid for 25 years of supply.

Kazakhstan's Energy Wealth – Assumptions for slide #8 (and others)

Greenhouse gas (GHG) Liability = Cost of carbon = \$50 / tCO₂

Crude oil *

30 billion barrels proven reserves @ \$50 / bbl = \$1.5 Trillion

1 bbl crude = 1 bbl diesel or gasoline 2.6 kg CO₂/Liter gasoline/diesel

2 million bbls/day production in 2020 @ \$50 / bbl = \$35 Billion / year

GHG liability = \$14.7 Billion / year

Natural gas *

5 trillion m³ proven reserves @ \$300 / 1000 m³ (\$6 / MMBTU) = \$1.5 Trillion

CH₄ = 0.647 t/1000 m³ x 44/16 = 1.779 CO₂ / 100 m³ gas

Sufficient for 30 GW CCGT @ 7000 h/y

30 billion cubic meters/year in 2027 = \$9 Billion / year

GHG liability = \$2.7 Billion / year

Coal **

28 billion tons recoverable reserves @\$75 / ton = \$2.1 Trillion

coal is 80% carbon x 44/12 = 2.93 t CO₂ / ton coal

Sufficient for 50 - 60 GW @ 7000 h/y

100 million tons/year production @\$75 / ton = \$7.5 Billion / year

GHG liability = \$14.67 Billion / year

Solar

1% of land area = 27,000 km²

25 MW / km² = 675,000 MW @ 1400 hours / year (~15% CUF) = 945,000,000 MWh / year

@ \$50 / MWh = \$47.25 Billion / year

Wind

1% of land area = 27,000 km²

5 MW / km² = 135,000 MW @ 2920 hours / year (33% CUF) = 394,200,000 MWh / year

@ \$50 / MWh = \$19.71 Billion / year

Solar + Wind with 1% land area => 1323 Terawatt-hour / year vs. 2020 electricity consumption of 108 Terawatt-hour / year

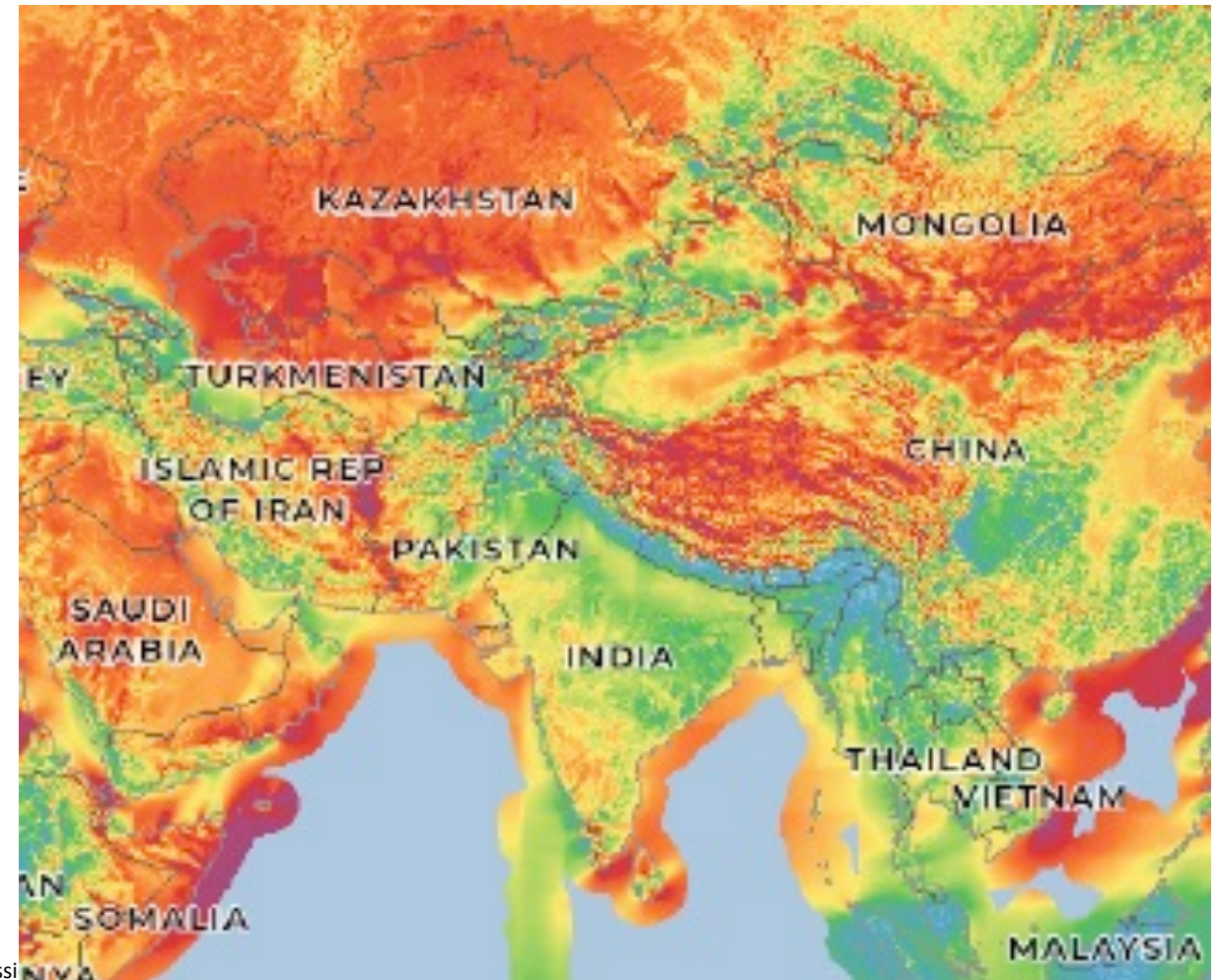
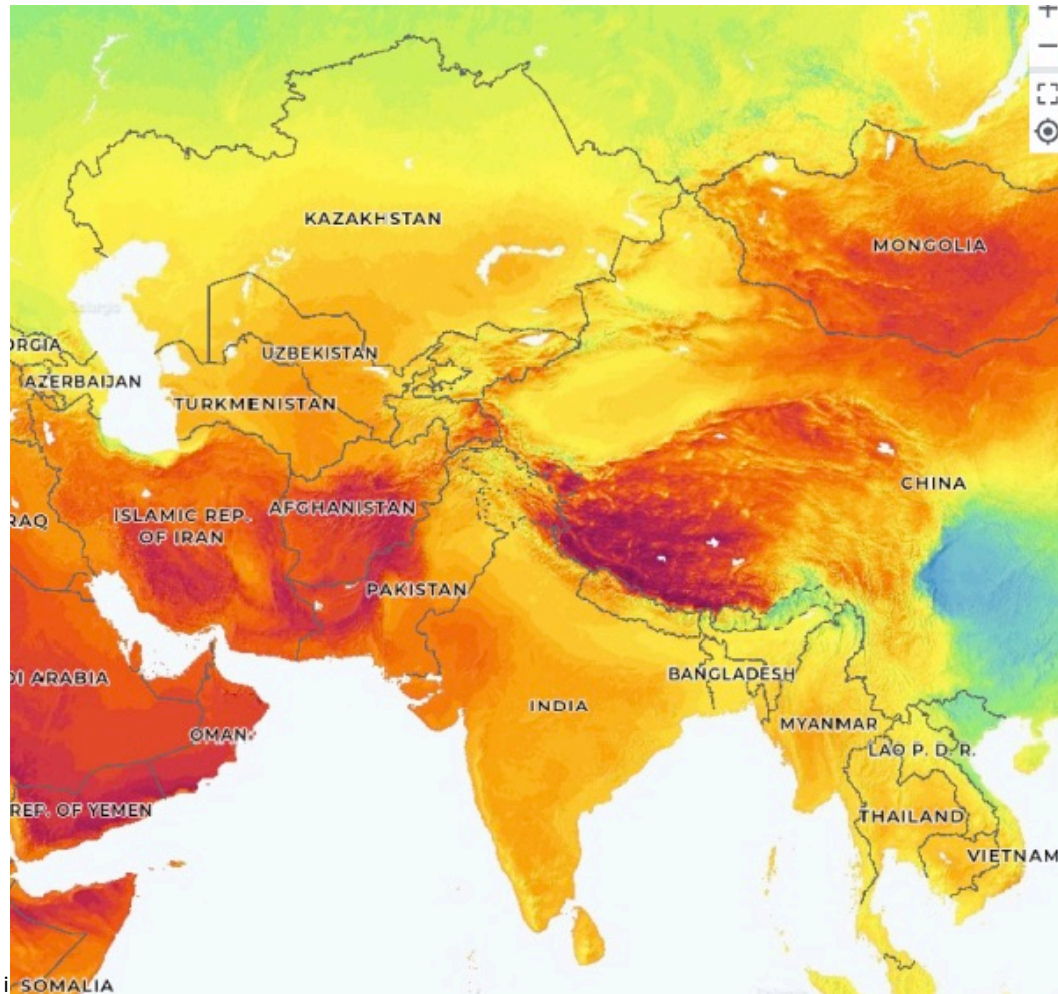
Solar and Wind in Kazakhstan

Kazakhstan Solar Resources: Not the best but “good enough”

- Comparable to Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Thailand, southern Viet Nam

Kazakhstan Wind Resources: Better than “good enough”!

- Better than China, India, Mongolia, Saudi Arabia, and Thailand



Kazakhstan 1% of land area

Existing high-voltage transmission right-of-way?

1000 km x 30 meters = 3000 km²

25 MW solar / km² = 75,000 MW

@ 15% capacity utilization factor

= 105 TWh / year vs. 108 TWh consumption in 2020

Area sufficient for 10,000 MW floating solar

Kazakhstan

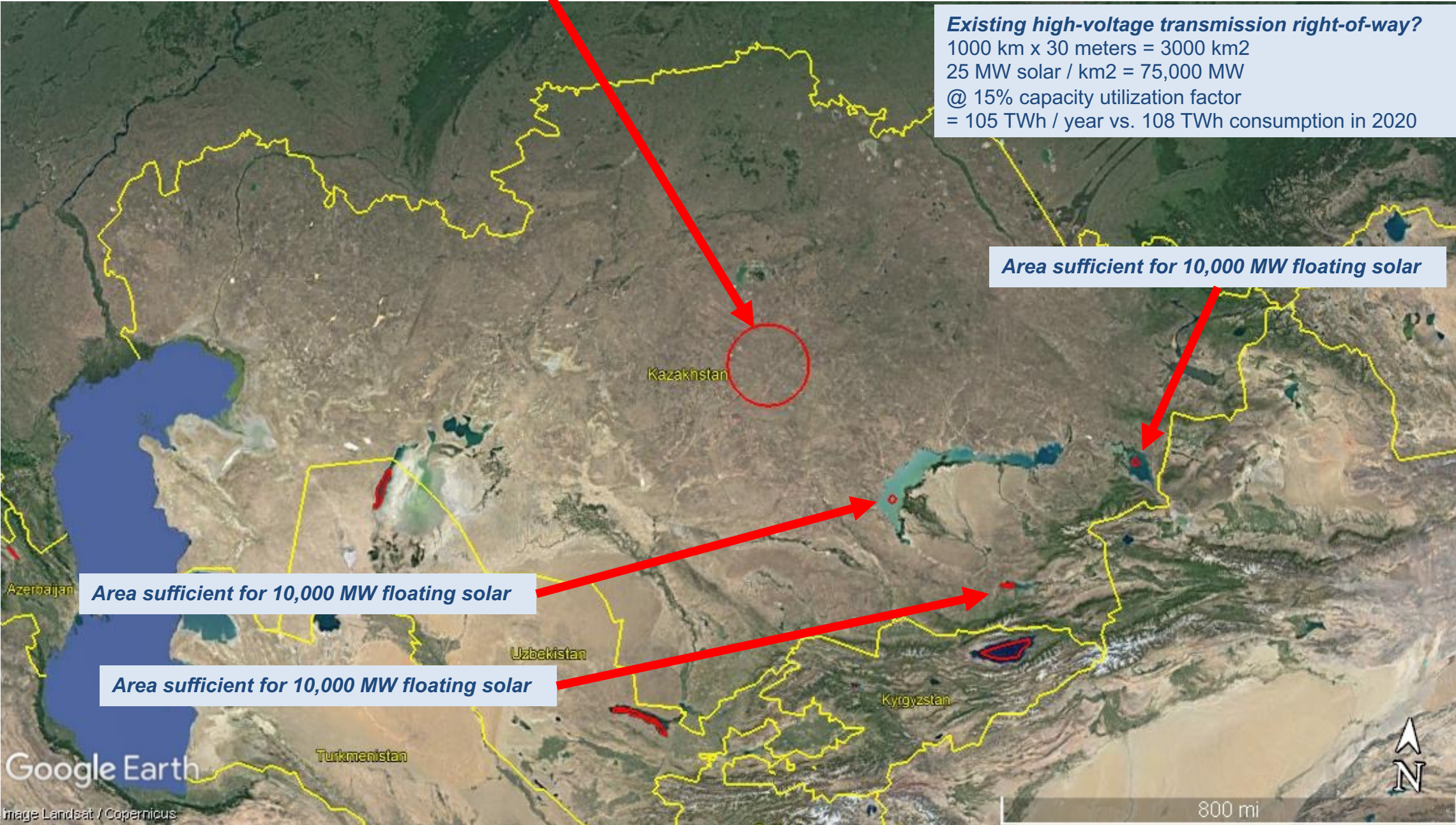
Area sufficient for 10,000 MW floating solar

Area sufficient for 10,000 MW floating solar

Google Earth

Image Landsat / Copernicus

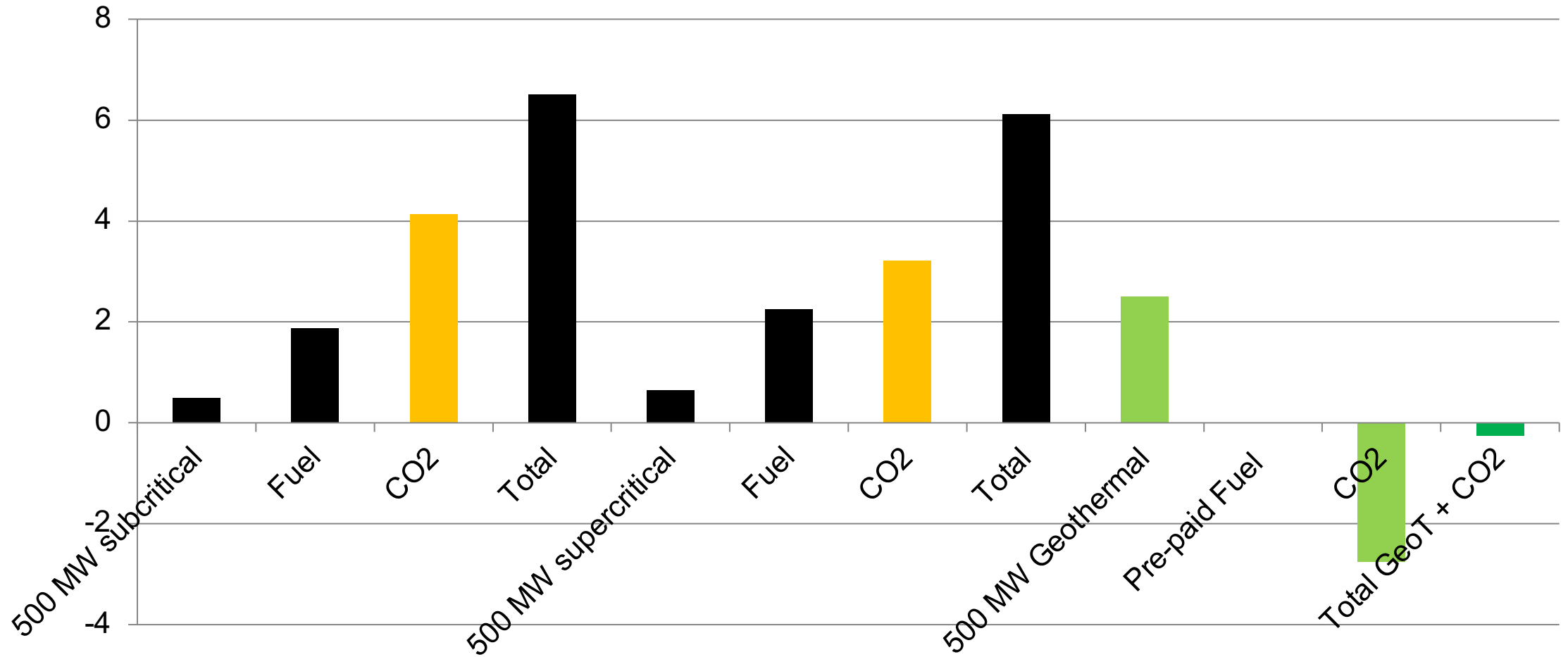
800 mi



Simplified Life-cycle Cost = Overnight Cost + Pre-paid Fuel + Cost of CO2 => Virtual carbon tax

Geothermal pays for itself on a lifecycle cost basis including cost of carbon!

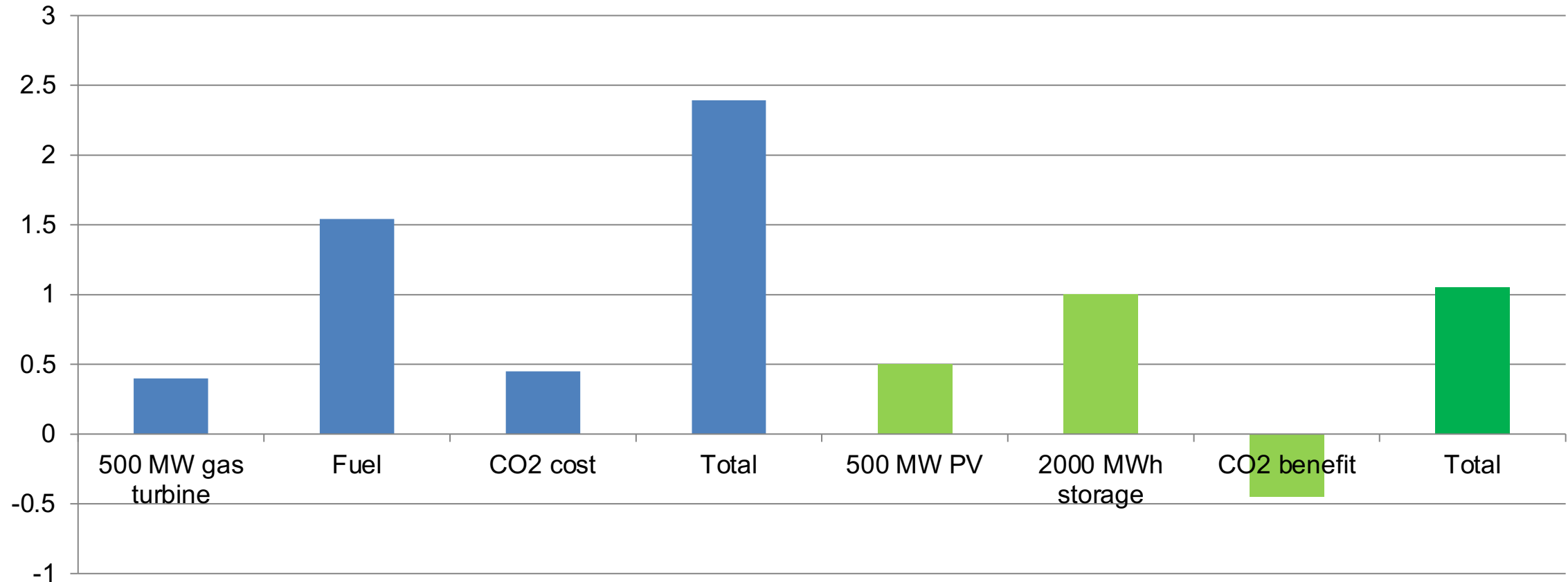
Apples to apples cost of coal vs geothermal (\$ billion)



**** Geothermal “fuel” cost = exploration and development drilling costs.**

Simplified Life-cycle Cost + Cost of CO2 = Virtual carbon tax

Apples to apples cost of peak power: gas vs solar + storage (\$ billion)

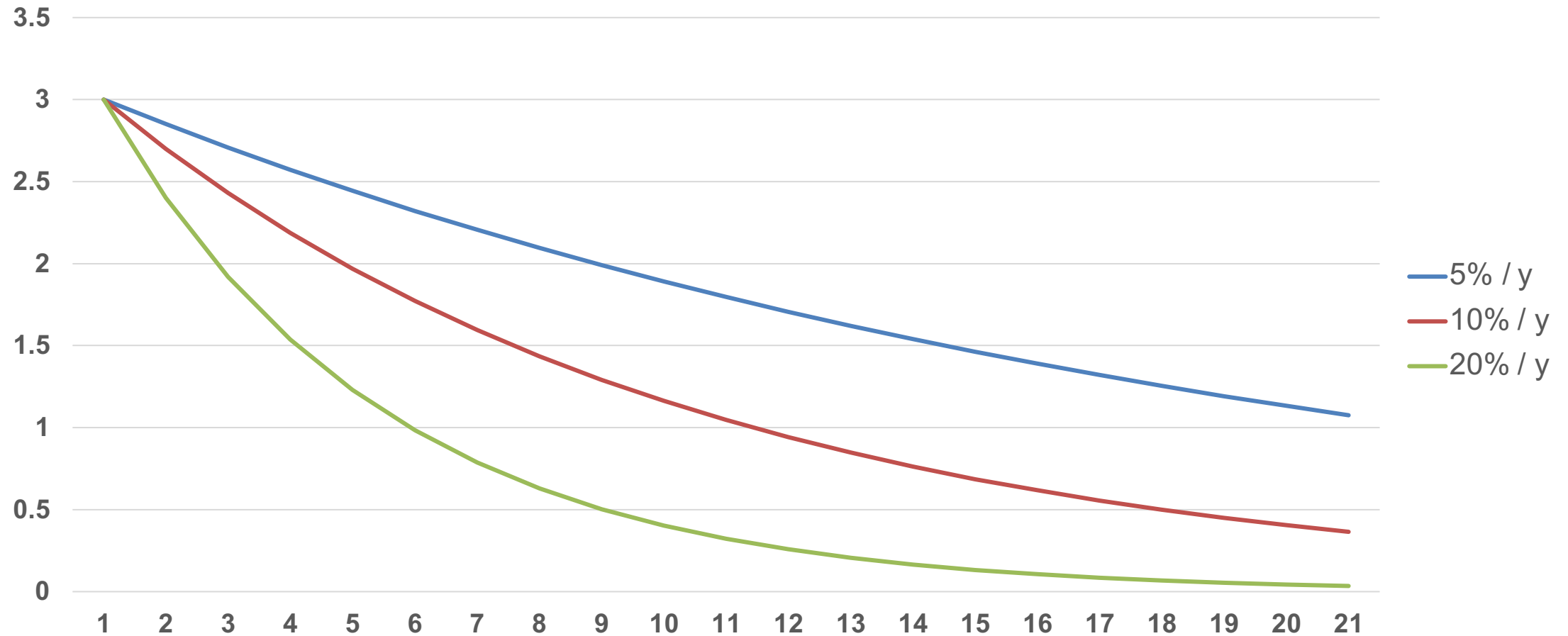


**** Solar “fuel” cost is embedded in CAPEX for PV and storage**

ORC is modular with potential manufacturing economies of scale.

***We do not know the “learning rate” but it is possible to create a virtuous cycle of deployment:
the more we build, the cheaper it is!***

**Hypothetical Learning Rates for 20 year ORC Deployment
(\$Million/MW)**

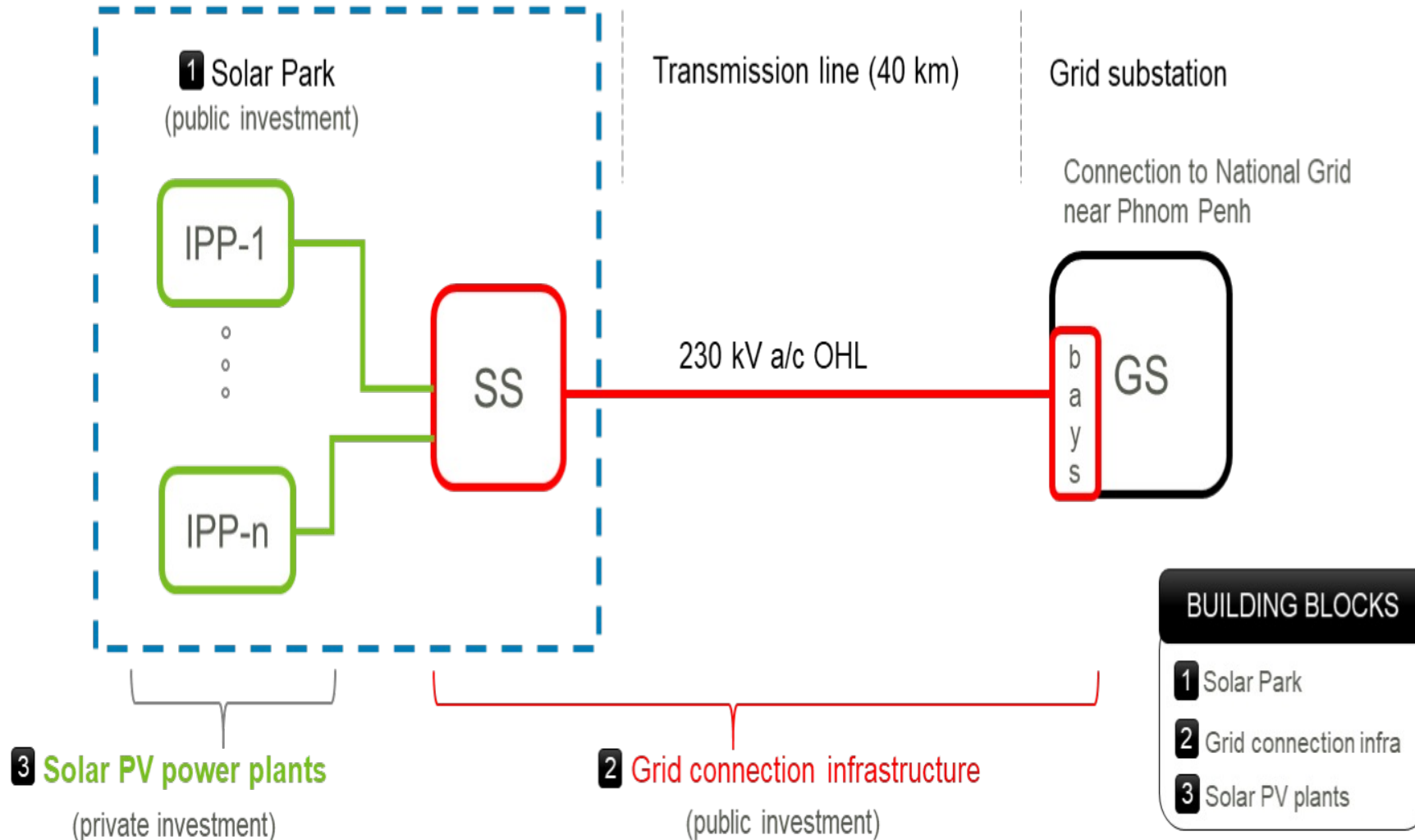


Possible approach for Reverse BOT to crowd in commercial investment

- **Government develops “shovel ready” project**
 - Definition of program and delineation of public vs. private investment activities
 - Resource assessment (minimal or no drilling)
 - Conceptual design and performance parameters
 - Solicitation of early investor pre-payment for right of first refusal on ensuing project(s)
- ADB reimbursable grant
(zero interest loan)*
- Drilling to confirm resource and reduce development risk
 - Acquisition of land and Rights of Way
- ADB sovereign investment
(partly monetizing avoided cost of carbon)*
- **Tender to Private Sector**
- ADB reimbursable grant
(zero interest loan)*
- Winner completes drilling program, builds plant, upgrades energy efficiency in buildings, & other heating end-uses
 - Winner reimburses government for development costs
- ADB non-sovereign investment*
- Government collects tax on energy service & other revenues

Government develops “shovel ready” project which is tendered to private sector

Cambodia: 100 MW National Solar Park Project



Building Blocks 1 & 2: SERD/OPPP

- Subsector: Electricity Transmission & Distribution
- Approved on 23 May 2019/Signed on 28 June 2019
- \$7.6 million project loan (OCR)
- Strategic Climate Fund: \$14 million (loan & grant)
- Expected private sector investment: \$100 million by 2020

Building Block 3:
ADB-PSOD investment
in 60 MW (phase 1)

ADB-supported PPP results in lowest solar PPA prices in ASEAN

Solar off-take prices: Cambodia vs. Vietnam (\$/kWh)

